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BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

Fall 1918

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Spring 1919

FRUITS. ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS. VINES. PLANTS

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A Beautiful Driveway, Showing California Privet and Norway Maples. See page 27.



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Foreword

Our first thought in issuing this catalog is to express our sincere appreciation to our many friends and patrons. Your return year after year, your constant expression in undeniable terms of your good will and the frequency of unqualified recommendation of our stock to others are deserving of our sincere thanks and gratification.

Repeating our oft told history—our nurseries were established in 1841, near our present location, by F. X. Hillenmeyer, an Alsatian by birth, and from its modest beginning has grown through his efforts of honesty, integrity and service to one of the most complete nurseries in the southland.

Seventy-seven years in this one location, needless to say, has proven to us the capability of our soils, and the wide range of varieties offered may be purchased with our assurance of their reliability. Our long connection with the nursery industry peculiarly fits us to inherently grow good trees. Our financial responsibility may be obtained through the application to any bank or business firm in this city or central Kentucky. Knowing therefore our integrity of purpose, capability and responsibility, we solicit your patronage on our achievements of the past and our efforts to continue those same practices.

Our Policies

AGENTS. We wish to emphatically state that we have **No Agents**. By dealing direct with the planter, we are able to make prices more reasonable, give better service and warrant responsibility. This insures you against the transient agent peddling trees, too frequently an irresponsible character representing to deliver super-productive and hardy varieties, gigantic sized fruits, pedigree grown trees, and similar fads and fancies—at greatly inflated prices, for ordinary goods. The general procedure is to work a district for a year and then disappear, leaving no responsibility or guaranty to cover the purchases. This catalog is our only salesman. Behind it is the real assurance of integrity and service.

GUARANTY. The stock we sell, being of a perishable nature is not guaranteed to live.

Delay in transit, improper care after receiving, inexperienced planting, impoverished or unadapted soils and subsequent care and weather conditions are all beyond our actual control. Any one or a combination of such occurrences may cause a tree to die, notwithstanding the vigor and vitality it may possess when shipped. We guarantee our trees to be in excellent condition when dug or packed and if they are not such when they reach the planter, report must be made at **once**. We are ready at any time to co-operate and assist in adjusting any such differences, satisfactory to all, when they do arise. All varieties are guaranteed **true to name**, and when mistakes do occur in naming varieties, we promise to replace on proper proof trees of the true variety or assume only original price paid when refunding.

TIME OF DELIVERY. Shipping of trees depends largely on weather conditions. In the fall sufficient frost is required to ripen the summer's growth, and in the spring we must wait until severe temperatures have reasonably passed—an average season starts the last week of October for fall, continuing until winter, and a similar period in February until trees are well in leaf. Our new storage facilities enable us to considerably prolong the planting season by keeping stock cool and dormant. We suggest however, that all orders be placed as early as possible, as we fill all, with few exceptions in the rotation they are received.

LOCATION. For the convenience of patrons or prospective customers intending to visit our nurseries, we are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Lexington. Take Georgetown Road (Dixie Highway) by automobile or interurban to station 7. Passing our branch nursery on this cross road you will reach our offices, warehouse and storage cellars. We invite inspection.

TERMS. Cash with order or satisfactory references; or C. O. D. by parcel post or express unless other arrangements are made. Stock selected at nursery charged according to true value. Packing cost added only when credit is extended. Use order blank only.



An Apple Orchard That Shows the Effect of Proper Planting and Care.

How to Plant

When trees are received open the packages at once, shake out the packing materials, check up the order to insure correctness, then dip the roots in water or preferably thin mud, open the bundles and trench in the garden, roots well covered with soil. This soil should be made firm to insure contact with the roots, restoring as near as possible natural conditions. If to be planted very soon, trees may be put in the cellar for a day, well watered and protected from the air.

In Planting. Your holes should be staked out and dug prior to exposing the trees. The roots by all means should be protected carefully from the sun and drying winds as either will very soon wither up the fibrous roots necessary for quick and vigorous growth. In digging the holes see that they are larger by 6 to 12 inches all around than the roots of the trees to be set in them, and deep enough to plant the trees as they formerly stood in the nursery row. A few inches of loose soil in the bottoms of the holes proves helpful to early growth of the roots. In digging deep holes, the surface soil should be kept separate from the sub-soil and in planting, use the better soil in direct contact with the root system. Take out only what trees can be planted in a reasonable time, properly protecting the roots.

Place the trees in these holes, roots spread out in their natural position, and body slightly leaning to the Southwest in exposed locations, the best soil being filled in carefully between the fibrous roots and firmly tramped. Continue filling in and treading until near the level, and see that the last few inches are applied loose, so as to retain the rainfall and moisture. Never mound up the soil, as this tends to turn the water from the trees.

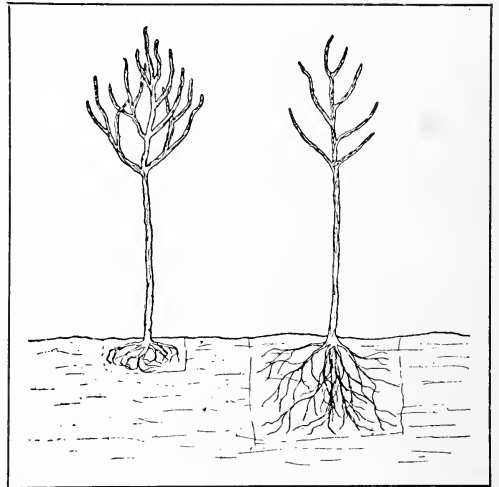
Mulching the trees with manures, leaves and similar materials tends to conserve the moisture, stops the encroachment of weeds and grass, and prevents the cracking and baking of the soil, meanwhile adding fertility and insuring vigorous growth.

Wrapping the trees from the ground to the first branches with burlap or similar material, or the use of corn or tobacco stalks about the trunks of trees prevents the usual sunscald and scarring on the southwest side. Trees grown in the nursery do not get direct rays of the sun, and the bark is consequently tender.

Pruning. Some pruning is required of all trees, not moved with balls of earth attached.

This is a matter of judgment, as no set or fast rules can be applied. If you will consider the two ideas or principles of pruning. First: To establish a balance between the tops and roots, which later have been cut and broken in digging the tree, and second: To regulate the shape of the tree and affect its growth by so pruning. The general rule is to cut in the lateral branches about half way, especially with fruit trees. With shade trees, those of fast growth should be similarly treated, while those of conical or very slow growth, may be more advantageously pruned by removing the smaller inside branches and a slight shortening of the terminals, striving to retain the natural contour of the tree.

Admonition. These suggestions are not cures or guarantees of growth as Evergreens, Cherries, Nuts, Oaks, Birch, Gum, and Tulip Poplars are more difficult to make grow than others and weather conditions and care that follow do more to insure growth than expedient handling.



The tree at the left is improperly planted and is sure to die; the top has been left without pruning and the roots are crowded together. The tree at the right is properly planted and almost certain to live; the top is pruned and cut back and the roots have plenty of room.



A Profitable Peach Orchard.

Orchard and Garden Possibilities

The planting of fruit trees bespeaks thrift. A little ordinary care for a few years and not necessarily expert attention will result in quick maturing trees and a very enviable harvest of fruit. For the space occupied we know of nothing more profitable on the average place than fruit. Many plant unsuited varieties; others allow the weeds or disease to take their trees; some never plant, and all invariably get the same result. A few fruit trees in the garden, or back yard will do well if you haven't space for an orchard. Peach and cherry especially require little space in a town lot, plums thrive better in the chicken runs or grapes trained on the fences or buildings are all producers under fair attention. Plant well developed trees from reliable sources, care for them as you do other crops and you will realize your dream in good fruit. Our efforts for seventy-seven years have been to produce these trees—our results have been, thousands of bearing orchards of the right kind throughout the state.

The home orchard should be planted near the dwelling on good soil, sloping, preferably to the north or west. Soil not robbed of its fertility, properly tilled and in physical condition to receive a grain crop will produce much better results than orchards set in impoverished fields, in post holes and no further attention given.

Between the rows of the orchard, low growing crops of vegetables and berries may be planted without losing use of land, and at the same time increasing the maturity of the trees by constant cultivation. Green manure crops, of rye, clover, soy beans or cow peas may be plowed under to further enrich the soil.

In the selection of varieties choose those that are dependable and plant a succession from June to late fall. Plant the early varieties in smaller numbers and closer to the home—the winter sorts in greater quantity to facilitate storage or sales. Between the permanent trees in order to economize space, quick maturing

or "fillers" may be planted. Peach and plum are largely used besides some apple varieties. When in doubt of what to plant, any open orders sent will have our personal attention and a succession of fruit will be arranged for your requirements. You are always at liberty to inquire of us for any information desired. The increasing cost of growing, of materials and the inability to get stock from abroad on which to work our varieties will cause an increase in price from year to year and we suggest to those contemplating an orchard to plant now.

For the Home Garden. We can supply a complete assortment of Raspberries and Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants, as well as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sage or Horseradish.

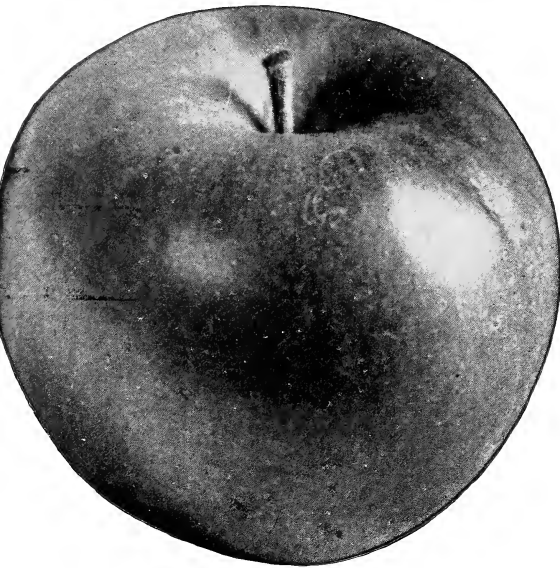
We have growing for spring sales only, strawberries, which at this writing bid fair to produce us a million plants. Second crop seed potatoes, grown and specially selected for a number of years will be offered in our spring catalog. A copy of this is to be mailed to every patron within the year, and to any others interested, we suggest that you file your name for our spring mailing list.

Proper distances to plant follow—depending on the character and fertility of your soil.

	Feet each way
Apples	30 to 40
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries..	18 to 20
Grapes	8 x 8
Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb	4 x 3
Raspberries	5 x 3
Blackberries	7 x 3

HAS LOST ONLY ONE TREE.

"I have ordered from you three times—and never lost but one tree out of the whole lot, and I killed that myself by filling in too high around it after it made a splendid growth for three years. My grapes are wonders and are admired by the whole neighborhood."—W. S. KISER, Paris, Ky.



York Imperial.



Grimes Golden.

Apples

Owing to its adaptability to various soil conditions, its hardiness, productiveness and commercial value, we must consider the apple the most important of our tree fruits. Planted only in well drained soils, with proper care taken in the selection of varieties one may expect fruit from early summer throughout the winter months. An acre or so devoted to apples, properly planted and with ordinary attention to pruning and cultivation will yield very satisfactory returns. Our list has been further reduced to only the most dependable sorts, and those listed below may be planted with confidence. As the trees develop the trimming out of the cross and crowded branches is all the pruning required. When planting apple trees permit 3 to 5 well developed branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 or 8 inches.

	Each	10	100
Extra Size, 5-6 feet	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
Medium Size, 4-5 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

Early Apples

Astrachan. Early, red, crisp and tart, excellent for cooking. Perhaps the best extra early. Reliable.

Benoni. Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

Chenango Strawberry. An August apple, striped red on yellow. Very good.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

Early Transparent. Very early bearer, productive, valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart. Excellent.

Golden Sweet. The Best Sweet we know. Yellow, vigorous grower, productive. Hasn't a fault. Fine.

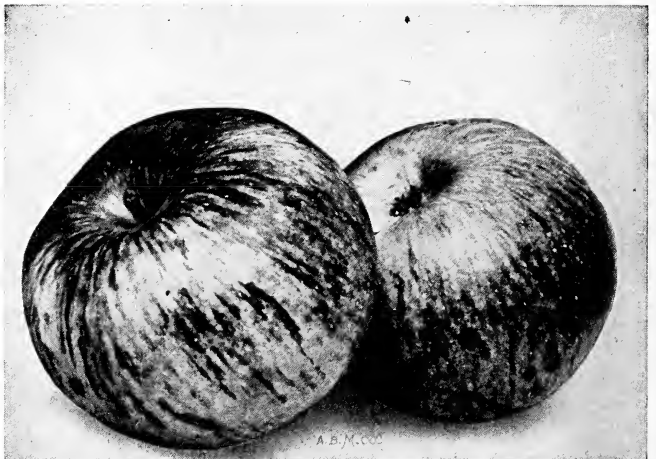
Liveland. A red Transparent. Succeeds everywhere. A very promising commercial and home variety.

Maiden's Blush. A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for an orchard.

Oldenburg. Streaked yellow and red, large, crisp and tart. Best cooking and a vigorous grower. Valuable.

Red June. Medium sized, red, excellent quality, early bearer, Tree productive; not vigorous.

Summer Pearmain. Late summer, striped red on greenish-yellow. Quality the best. Old but reliable.



Duchess of Oldenburg.

Fall Apples

Fallwater. Greenish-yellow, extra large and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, early and regular bearer. We consider it one of the best.

Grimes Golden. No orchard complete without it. Yellow, best quality and productive. For either home or market for this season there is nothing better.

Hubbardston. Striped and dots of red on yellow. Large. We think better than Baldwin for this state.

Northern Spy. Large striped. Crisp, juicy, aromatic. Excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.

Greening (N. W.) Large pale yellowish-green. Very hardy and fine grower.

Wolf River. Extra large, showy and productive. Hardy and regular.

"Early" Winter Apples

Baldwin. Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. The commercial apple of the east.

Delicious Red, large and uniform size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer, good for market or home. No new apple ever had such a promising future.

Black Twig A seedling of Wine Sap. Larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can specially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market. Try it.

Jonathan. An early bearing variety, red, medium size and quality very good. Tree never large but productive.

Kinnaid We consider this one of the best of the Wine Sap family. Larger than old Wine Sap, darker red and productive. Does not blight.

Milam. A standard for 50 years. Quality excellent, color red, size medium. Well known.

Rome Beauty Large red, tender and sub-acid, early bearer and productive. A commercial sort in most sections, and a very popular variety.



Winesap Apple.

Stark. An apple overlooked by many. Color greenish-red, unattractive for market, but for productiveness, regularity, vigorous growth, etc., should be in every farmer's orchard.

Stayman Winesap Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Wine Sap. Tree productive and a drought resister.

Winesap Medium size, dark red, productive variety, excellent quality, crisp and juicy—sub-acid. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we have to offer for Kentucky.

Wealthy. Not fruited here yet. Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Very early to bear and exceedingly promising.

"Late" Winters

Ben Davis. Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Only fault lacks quality.

Gano. Very similar to Ben Davis, better quality. Commercial sort in middle west.

Ingram. Red striped, juicy and productive. Very regular bearer and is an improved Janet. New and very good.

Janet (Rawles). Medium sized red-greenish apple, an old favorite, being subject to rot in humid seasons.

Romanite. Medium sized red, quality fair. Never misses a good crop and will keep until spring. Tree vigorous and healthy.

York Imperial A late keeping commercial variety, shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

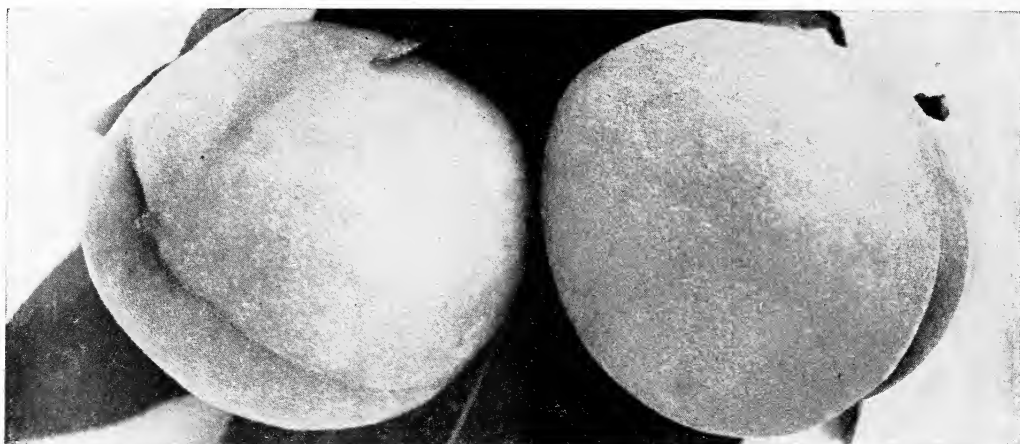
Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

Whitney. This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.



Delicious Apple.



Carman Peaches.

The Peach

Light or well drained soils, preferably sandy loams seem to produce the best peaches. The tree is quick to mature, bearing heavily at an early age, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it deservedly popular. The annual pruning should consist in shortening in the terminal growth to maintain a round and compact head. When the crop is killed by severe winters as the one of 1918, "dehorning" or severe cutting in of the branches is desired. The tree bears its fruit on the young wood.

The principal enemy to the tree is the "Peach Borer" that burrows under the bark below the ground line. Turning back the soil, scraping with a knife or prodding the runs with a wire is the best remedy. Boiling water poured about the trees will also kill the borer.

In planting. Prune severely. Cut away all the side branches to inch stubs and shorten back the leader to form a balanced, low and compact head.

	Each	10	100
Extra Size, 5-6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
Medium Size, 4-5 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Early Ripening

Mayflower (Free). Red all over, fine and good. The earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy.

Red Bird (Cling). A creamy white peach almost covered with red. Large, hardy and good. An extra cling that gives promise of being a leading commercial variety. July 1-5.

Greensboro (Free). The very best extra early commercial sort. Hardy and productive, fruit large and tree healthy. Color, white with crimson cheek. July 1.

Second Ripening

Alton (Free). White, splashed and shaded with red. Skin tough, of good quality. Hardy. About the same season as Carman but larger. July 25-August 1.

Belle Georgia (Free). White with decided blush, excellent quality, heavy and regular bearer. In Hiley and this variety we have the two best white fleshed peaches for home or market. Plant them. August 5.

Brackett (Free). Orange yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Large, quality the best. We have not fruited this new variety but because of its popularity we have added it to our list. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. August 20-25.

Carman (Free). White with red blush. Carman is extra hardy, bears every year, and when it fails all else fails too. Tree a very robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carman should be considered. We are partial to it. July 20.

Early Elberta (Free). Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. August 5.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact is that more than 80% of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. August 15.

Hiley (Free). Cream white with decided red cheek, oblong, large, firm and of best quality. Good shipper and just a few days in advance of Georgia Belle. Hiley is a new variety and it belongs in every orchard or yard. August 1.

Illinois (Free). Large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. Showy. Flesh firm, juicy. Good for market or shipping. Free from rot. August 1-5.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15. This is the much-heralded peach of J. H. Hale, the "peach king," that has been so widely advertised. We hardly have trees enough to last the whole season, but will fill in order received.

Late Ripening

Chair (Free). Yellow; a large, late peach; firm and good; one of the best of the Crawford family. September 20.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. September 20.

Krummell (Free). Golden yellow blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, sub-acid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity. September 20-25.



A Branch of Kieffer Pears.

The Pear

The Pear thrives on a rich or deep soil. There is a wide range of varieties—the Europeans (E.) being of better quality, and the Japanese (J.) varieties more productive. The quality of the pear however, may be increased by picking before the fruit is ripe and spreading on a floor to soften. The worst enemy is pear blight, a bacterial disease that cannot be successfully controlled by spraying. On first appearance of the terminals withering, prune them out below the injured part and burn. Winter spraying with suitable fungicides will help. Do not encourage too vigorous growth. At planting time prune as you do the apple.

	Each	10	100
Extra Size, 5-6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Medium Size, 4-5 feet.....	.40	3.00	20.00

Anjou. (E.) Fine, large; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree is hardy and productive.

Bartlett (E.) The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality. Large size, with a beautiful blush next to the sun. Delicious for eating.

Clapp's Favorite. (E.) A seedling of Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive, upright grower.

Duchess. (E.) A large, rich, buttery pear, and does well on most soils.

Early Harvest. (E.) Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

Garber. (J.) A most profitable kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

Kieffer (J.) Large golden yellow when ripened, sometimes red blotched on sun-exposed side. Flesh very firm, crisp and juicy, especially prized for canning. To properly ripen gather carefully and place in a warm dark place of even temperature. Tree is vigorous, early bearer and free from disease. Commercial variety.

Howell. (E.) Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

Lawrence. (E.) Most valuable of winter pears; medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree is hardy, productive, and an early bearer.

Seckel. (E.) A well-known, small, russety fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. Sept.



Bartlett Pear.

"Mr. C. H. Baker was in our place of business a day or so ago and he was explaining to us the trouble that he was experiencing in trying to get a stand of fruit trees, and he was also lamenting the fact that there were so many unreliable nurseries that a person had no idea whether they were going to get fruit or not after waiting the required time for the fruit tree to grow. We unhesitatingly recommended you to him. He asks that I have you mail a catalog. From our experience with you people it is always a pleasure to recommend other folks to you to buy honest goods."—F. C. MAHAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Cadillac Sales Co.

The Cherry

Cherries succeed only in the drier soils, preferring types that are porous or stony to the low and heavier lands required by other tree fruits. The sour and sub-acid group are more productive of fruit, quick to bear and dependable. The sweet or Hearts are vigorous of tree but not constant producers. Pruning the bearing trees is seldom necessary, save sawing broken or mutilated branches.

At planting time, shorten in the branches about half way and tread the earth very firmly about the roots. Cherry trees can be planted close to the house, and the value of the fruit is not surpassed by any other on the market.

	Each	10	100
Extra Size, 5-6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Medium Size, 4-5 feet....	.40	3.00	20.00

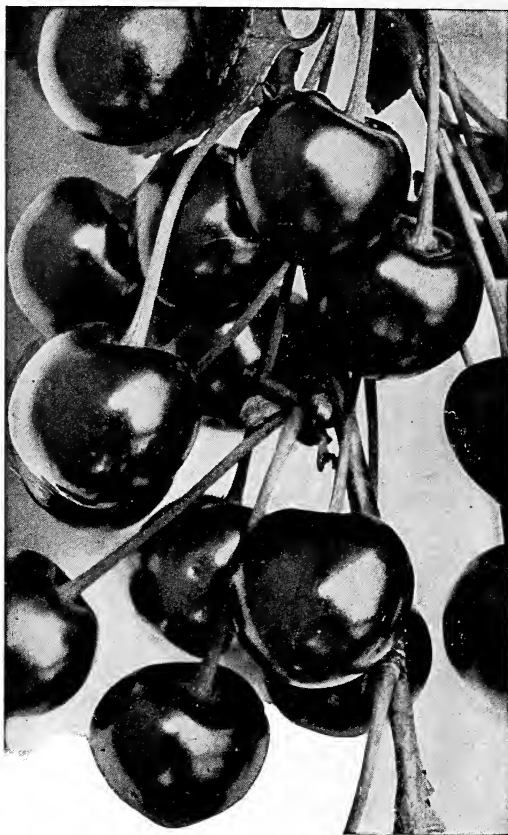
Dukes

Early Richmond. The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

Late Duke. This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens more uniformly.

May Duke. A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large, red, and when fully ripe mildly sub-acid. One of the best.

Montmorency. This variety is supplanting Early Richmond as a commercial sort, because of its larger size and productiveness. Ripens a week later than Early Richmond.



Montmorency

Hearts and Biggareaus

Black Tartarian. Best known and most valuable of Heart cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Gov. Wood. Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft, and best known of table cherries.

Napoleon. Almost identical in fruit with Yellow Spanish, but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.

Rockport. A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from hand.

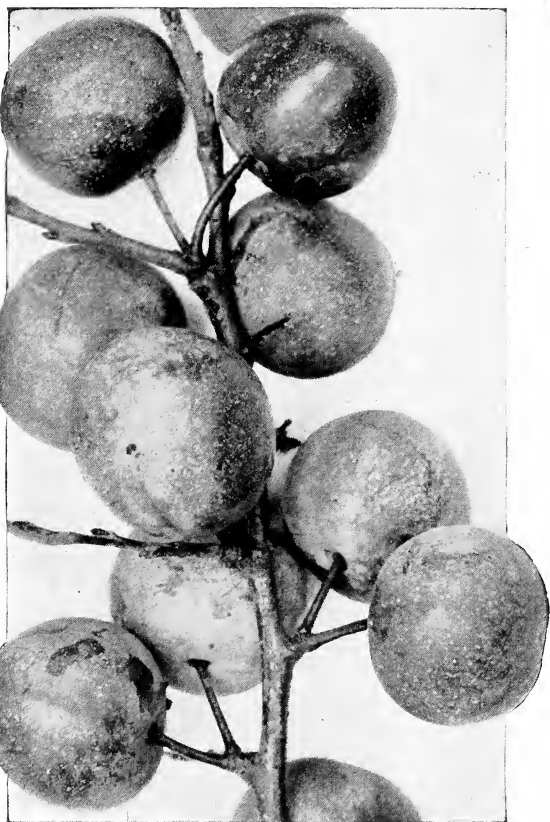
Windsor. This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

Yellow Spanish. A grand, firm, late, yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

Compass Cherry

A cross between a plum and cherry, the fruit resembling the former and the tree the latter. This hybrid is especially valuable for its hardiness and early bearing, often fruiting in the nursery row. About the size and shape of a Damson, but red. Quality fair to good. We have only a limited supply and offer at same price as plum trees as long as they last.

	1	10
Extra size, 4-5 foot trees.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Medium size, 3½-4 foot trees.....	.40	3.00



Compass Cherries.

The Plum

Demands good soil, and can be used as a filler in the orchard between permanent trees, in back yards, gardens and especially in the chicken runs. Thinning of the fruit is advised in wet seasons or when trees are overloaded. The European varieties (E.) are of better quality, the American or native (A.) varieties for hardness and the Japans (J.) for early bearing.

	Each	10	100
Extra Size, 5-6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Medium Size, 4-5 feet....	.40	3.00	20.00

Abundance. (J.) The hardiest and most prolific of the Japans. Large, oval, amber changing to bright cherry.

Burbank. (J.) Variety of large size; violet with yellow flesh. Very hardy and productive. Follows later than Abundance.

Damson. (E.) Too well known to describe. Succeeds everywhere.

Endicott. A hybrid. Color, amber; tree vigorous and productive; quality good.

Green Gage. (E.) Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich, and aromatic; very popular.

Imperial Gage. (E.) Very similar to above and larger. Later than Green Gage.

Lombard. (E.) Large; color, bright purple. Great market variety being prolific.

Milton. (A.) Ripens in July; large; bright red; quality better than the old standard Wild Goose.

Omaha. American-Japanese hybrid. Pleasing coral red with yellow flesh. Productive and of best quality.

Red June. (J.) An early red variety, prolific and popular.

Wild Goose. (A.) Size medium; color, deep red; quality good. Bears every year and most dependable of the plums. Very valuable.

Yellow Japan. (J.) Large early plum of a pleasing yellow color. Quality good, and tree heavy bearer.

Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has done by far the best with us.

	1	10
3-4 feet	\$0.40	\$3.50
2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00



Orange Quince.



Burbank Plum.

Persimmons

The persimmon is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the tree until well into the winter. It requires care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and is long lived. This native fruit often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home.

	1	10
4-5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00

Nut Trees

Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. We offer fine stocks of nut trees.

	1	10
Extra Size	\$0.50	\$4.00

Almond (Hardshell). This popular nut from the South is known to everyone. The hard-shell variety, though not as sweet, bears abundantly when its early blossoms are not killed by the frost. Resembles a peach in form and foliage.

Chestnut (American). Too well known to need comment, further than that in either form, fruit, flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

Hazelnut. Well known; productive. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

Pecan. A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

Walnut (White). This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

The Grape

This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without them. Whether in the vineyards or arbors, back yards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity. The secret of successful growing lies in proper pruning. The annual growth should be cut back to 3-4 buds each season, removing entirely the weak canes. As the vines produce better on the younger wood, constant renewing from the bottom by encouraging new shoots every few years is commended.

At planting time shorten the roots to 14-16 inches, and the tops to two or three joints and lay in trenches eight inches deep, with only the buds showing. By placing the roots all in one direction, stakes or posts may be renewed at any time without damage to the roots. Prune back the first season's growth, and the second summer train but two vigorous canes to stakes. At the end of the growing season shorten these to 4-6 feet depending on the vigor of the plant, training off laterals to cover your wires or buildings from these.

	Each	10	100
2 Year, No. 1 Vines.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Black Grapes

Campbell Early. A well-known, new grape that really has with us, failed to live up to its good reputation. An extra early sort.

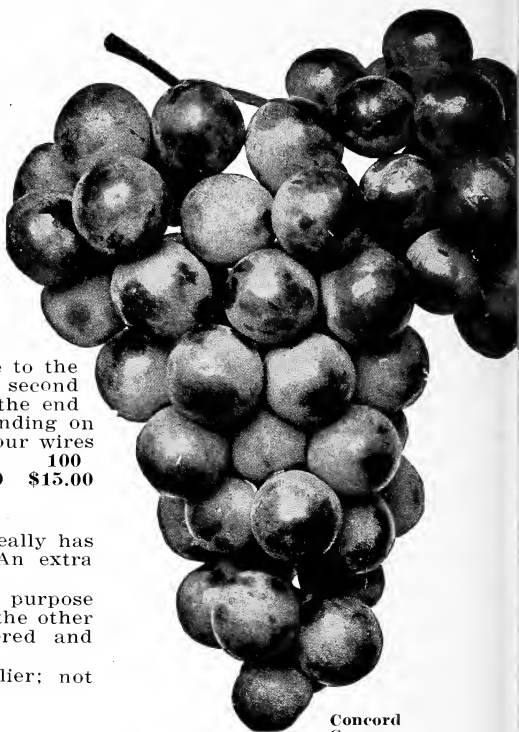
Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals that of all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

Cottage. A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Ives. For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine or grape juice this is unsurpassed.

Isabella. A late, large, black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.



Concord
Grapes.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Bunches medium and irregular; berries large; exceedingly delightful, meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet, good. Unsurpassed for table.

Catawba. The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Moyer. Resembling Delaware very much in color, size and quality and a more vigorous grower.

Lindley. Of exceptionally good quality, large, ripening in mid-season. Vigorous of vine and hardy.

Lucille. A new grape of decided merit. Very hardy, likely to overbear if not pruned severely. Bunch very compact, color light red.

Lutie. An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

Salem. A late grape of decided merit. Berry large and juicy, pleasing flavor and because of its season, very valuable.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

White Grapes

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

Pocklington. Another seedling of Concord, of about the same size. Quality good.



Lucille Grapes.

Raspberries

Loose soils produce the best raspberries. Partial shade is no hindrance to productiveness, as the natural habitat of the raspberries is in lower ground, filled with leaf mold and partly shaded. For this reason along higher fences and in between the young orchard trees, raspberries are found to thrive. Allow not more than five good canes to develop to the plant, and pinch out the tops of these when they attain a height of 3-4 feet in order to encourage laterals. After the fruit has been picked, cut out all the old canes to allow plenty of room for the new ones to develop. Plant 3x5 feet apart and prune off all tops that show more than 2 inches above the ground.

Both the pink and black raspberries are sold only in bundles of 25 plants. Less than this number is hardly worth the trial.

Red Raspberries

Per 25	100	1,000
\$0.40	\$1.50	\$10.00

Cuthbert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is popular and unsurpassed.

Miller Red. Bright scarlet, sweet and melting. This early red is the best of its season because of hardness, productiveness and general good qualities. Ripens two weeks before Cuthbert.

St. Regis. The so-called everbearer. It does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Blackcap Raspberries

Per 25	100	1,000
\$0.50	\$2.00	\$15.00

Cumberland. Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well. After fruiting eight or ten new kinds this season we have come to the conclusion that no black raspberry of its season compares with it.

Kansas. The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large, productive, round, firm, moderately juicy, a strong grower. Handsome appearance; stands shipping well.

Blackberries

In a state where wild blackberries are so plentiful one without experience would hesitate to plant blackberries. However, the cultivated varieties are so prolific, so easy of culture, that every garden should contain this fruit. The soil to be ideal should be a heavy type—clay loam. This so-called "poor man's fruit" if planted 7x3 feet will each year, more than pay for the space it occupies. Many plant too close for best results. Topping in the young shoots just as they reach 3½-4½ feet to develop the side branches to fruiting condition is the only pruning required, save the removing of the old canes after they have produced a crop. In planting we plow a furrow, space the plants three feet, draw in the earth from each side and tread it firmly about the roots. The small top is then cut to an inch or two of the ground, which will enable the roots to become firmly established.

Per 25	100	1,000
\$0.50	\$2.00	\$15.00

Early Harvest. Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a money maker.

Eldorado. A large, oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.



Eldorado Blackberries.



Red Dutch Currants.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe, and say, four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years' growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.

Per 50	100	1,000
\$1.00	\$2.00	\$10.00

Currants

Thrive in deep soils, and when properly manured and cultivated will yield bountiful returns. The insect enemy causing the most injury to the currant and gooseberry alike is a leaf worm that can be killed by the spraying of the foliage with arsenate of lead or paris green as you do potatoes for the beetle. These return at intervals of a few years and not necessarily prevalent every season. The pruning of the older plants consists in leaving a fair amount of the three and four year wood, as it is more productive of fruit. In planting, allow about 4 feet each way for development and prune in most of the top immediately after setting.

2-year heavy plants only.

Each	10	100
\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00

Red Dutch. By far the most productive of the many kinds we have tested. Color of fruit a brilliant red, large berries borne in long clusters along the stems and quality excellent. The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.

Gooseberries

Very productive and are always in demand. When allowed to ripen they lose much of the sourness attributed to them because they are usually offered to the public while green. Note pruning and cultural directions for currants. Plant 4x4 feet, getting the earth well worked into the roots and firm. Prune off the tops to a few inches in order to insure growth.

2-year plants only.

Each	10	100
\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Downing. Fruit almost round, large, and juicy. Best quality. Whitish green color. Does especially well in the North.

Houghton. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.



Asparagus.

Strawberries

We make the growing of strawberry plants a specialty and as they are planted in the spring only, we issue at that time an annual catalog, devoted principally to the description of varieties and complete cultural directions. The shallow root of the strawberry does not permit planting in the fall, as the alternate freezing and thawing or expansion and settling of the surface soil throughout our falls, winters and early springs will expose the roots and cause the loss of the plants. We expect to have our usual supply, something over a million plants of best adapted varieties, as our blocks at this time give much promise.

Seed Potatoes

Second Crop Seed Potatoes, or those planted in July and matured in late fall assure seed of the best quality. We have been growers for years and we know that our seed potatoes matured weeks after the "Northern Seed," owing to the nature of the potato, will give much better returns. We have selected for several years only smooth potatoes, true to type, and therefore offer seed of insured quality. Descriptions and prices will be included in our spring catalog.

Prefers Our Trees.

"The first 500 apple trees bought of you have outgrown and outlived any that I have and I prefer to place this order with you."—O. D. CURRY, Jaybird, Ohio.

Well Pleased with Stock.

"The gooseberry bushes, grapes and cherry received in good condition. We are well pleased—they are better than those purchased of other nurseries."—MRS. L. H. BOTT, Louisville.

Customers for Thirty-five Years.

"Find enclosed check. We have seven apple trees planted from your nursery twenty years ago that furnish us apples from June until April. Have been planting from your nursery for thirty-five years and you have always given satisfaction."—J. A. MOORE, Pleasureville.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb or pie plant 's known to everyone. Planted 4x3 with eye 4 inches below the surface on cream rich soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crowns and not seedling plants as these are worthless.

Each	10	100
\$0.15	\$1.00	\$5.00

Excelsior. Very early with long stem. Plant vigorous and dependable.

Victoria. Later than above, heavier of stalk and of good quality.

Sage

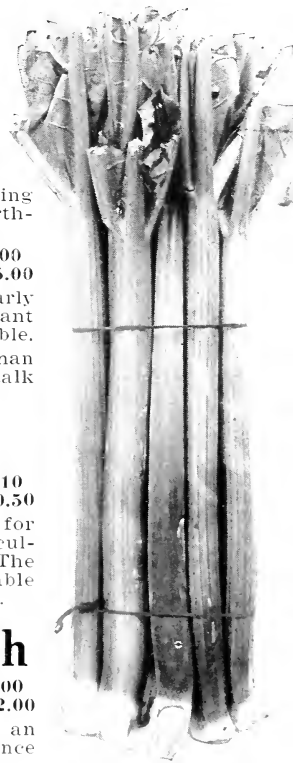
Each	10
\$0.10	\$0.50

A well known plant for the garden, of easy culture and long lived. The leaves are indispensable for certain seasonings.

Horseradish

10	100
\$0.25	\$2.00

The roots serve as an excellent relish. Once established is of very easy culture.



Excelsior Rhubarb.

Has Good Asparagus Bed.

"Early last spring I purchased plants for an asparagus bed from you. They were planted according to directions given me, and have lived well, and are as thrifty as some old beds in the community."—T. W. PENNINGTON, Stanford, Ky.



Strawberry Field.



Ornamental Department

The home grounds should be made as attractive as the home itself; in fact a home without trees is, as has been said before, a parody on what the word implies. To the interior of the home we add decorations, fixtures, draperies and furnishings designed with an idea of comfort, beauty and convenience, and if we leave untouched the exterior—the home grounds—we have failed in a great way to make Home mean all that the word implies.

Landscaping. For those who cannot avail themselves of a good landscape architect we offer these suggestions.

In placing the drives and walks, remember that graceful curves are more pleasing than straight lines, avoiding when possible terraces and steep banks by proper grading as care taking and upkeep will be less. In planting strive to preserve the desirable views, screening the objectionable. Nothing is more pleasing than an open and well kept lawn, so attempt to leave as much open space as possible, planting along the borders and roadways with groups of shrubs and trees arranged in irregular bays or projections. In grouping your plants attempt to get the finer and smaller

varieties in the foreground, planting those of bolder outline in the distance to add character. Use those plants suitable for your soil and conditions, arranging the hardy or long-lived varieties for permanency, and the rapid maturing varieties for immediate effect, to be later cut out. Such simple suggestions are suitable to the large and small estate.

We distribute a 48 page booklet, "Home Grounds—Their Planning and Planting," edited by a practical architect covering the arrangement of trees and shrubs for the lawn and house, or any other planting that may be undertaken about the home. Those intending to improve their properties will do well to get a copy of this, for which a nominal charge of 50 cents is made; same being free on request to any patron ordering \$10.00 worth of stock from us, or, if desired in advance of the order the remittance at that time will be later credited to your purchase. This little booklet deals concisely with every idea, including numerous illustrations and ground plans of lawns, suggestions for foundation plantings, drives and walks, formal gardens, perennial borders, vegetable garden, etc., in fact, everything for a city or suburban as well as country home. This book has the approval of the leading ornamental horticulturalists in this country.

What to Plant

In response to numerous inquiries as to what to plant for certain purposes and places, we have prepared the following suggestions. It must be kept in mind, however, that climate, soil and moisture often render some varieties unsuitable for places suggested. It is given to assist in making selections of what are generally used in such places.

AVENUE TREES

Ash	Norway Maple
Elm	Silver Maple (for quick effect).
European Linden	Pin Oak
Sweet Gum	Lombardy Poplar
Maiden Hair	

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa Speciosa	Tulip Poplar
Dogwood	Red Bud
Horse Chestnut	Crab Apples
Kentucky Coffee	Varnish Tree
Linden	

SHRUBS FOR SHADE OR PARTIAL SHADE

Mahonia	Weigelas
St. John's Wort	Barberry
Snowberry	Deutzia Lemoinei
Coral Berry	Forsythia
Hazelnut	Snowballs
Privets	Barberries

ODD OR MORE CONSPICUOUS TREES

Purple Beech	Schwedlerii Maple
Cut Leaf Birch	Weeping Mulberry
White Birch	Red Bud
Varnish Tree	Weeping Willow
Maiden Hair	Catalpa Bungei

TREES THAT COLOR IN THE FALL

Dogwood	Oaks
Sweet Gum	Tulip Poplar
Sugar Maple	Varnish Tree

SHRUBS FOR WINTER EFFECT

Snowberry	Dogwood
Coral Berry	Kerria Japonica
High Bush Cranberry	Euonymus
(V. opulus).	Kerria Japonica flore pleno
Rosa Rugosa	

SCREENS FOR FOUNDATIONS.

For foundation planting see those marked F in description of shrubs.



Deciduous Trees

There is an ornamental deciduous tree for almost every purpose—whether for shade, for hiding objectionable sights, for beauty of flower, or utility. Knowing them as we do, there is not one but has its faults, and therefore careful choosing of your trees should follow. We commend the use of shade trees not only as specimens but in groups thickly planted and bordered with shrubs. We carry a very complete line of adaptable shade trees, properly grown with heavy roots to insure vigor.

We call your attention to the planting suggestions offered on an earlier page in this catalog for your use. Also on preceding page mention has been made of trees best suited for special purposes. Trees bring a natural beauty to a place whether a lawn or a pasture lot, street, avenue or park. We exhort every one to plant trees of this character, for their beauty and comfort. Plant large, growing trees 40 feet apart, and those not so robust at 30. For immediate effect planting at 20 feet, with an idea of later removing each alternate one, is commended to those desiring shade at once.

At planting time prune about as suggested on page 2. Pruning is a matter of judgment, and if properly done, at the same time getting the earth well worked and tramped into the root system, trees should live in satisfactory proportions.

Ash - Fraxinus

A quick-growing, hardy family possessing many merits commending them for general planting. Because of their large, spreading habit and the fact that their foliage is not so dense as to kill the grass beneath them, they are especially desirable for large lawns, parks and reforesting or making woodlands. As a class they thrive well on thin, dry soil, which also is valuable. The growth is usually rapid and they are desirable for timber.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
8-10 ft., 1 1/2 -1 3/4 in.....	.60	5.00
10-12 ft., 1 3/4 -2 in.....	.75	6.00
12-14 ft., 2 in.....	1.00	9.00

American Ash (*F. Americana*). A native tree, rapid of growth, succeeding on any soil and attaining a large size.

Blue Ash (*F. Quadrangulata*). A large native tree that does well wherever planted. The thrifty young growth is rather square than round and the leaves are of a bluish green.

European Ash (*F. excelsior*). A rapid growing, rather spreading tree that is much used in landscape work because it will grow well in either dry or wet soil. It has gray bark and black buds. The leaves are dark, pinnate and remain on until late in the fall.

Green Ash (*F. viridis*). This native western ash is especially noted for its dark green foliage from which it takes its name. The growth is rapid and symmetrical. Grows on either moist or dry soil.

Beech - Fagus

The beeches are among the most attractive of our ornamental trees. They are especially desirable because of their neat habit of growth and stately appearance. They are desirable as individual specimens or for screening purposes, as the leaves usually remain on after killed by frost.

European Beech (*F. sylvatica*). A compact, long-lived tree with dark, dense foliage. The leaves of this variety stay on well into the winter. Desirable for screening or general landscape work.

	Each	10
5-6 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	\$6.00
6-8 ft., 1 1/4 -1 1/2 in.....	1.00	8.00

Purple Beech (*F. purpurea*). One of our most beautiful trees, growing in time to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Leaves purple in spring and summer, changing to crimson in fall. Most desirable for individual specimens in conspicuous places.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 1/4 -1 1/2 in.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
5-6 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	6.00



Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa).

Birch - Betula

The Birches are distinguished by their elegant, graceful appearance, light, airy foliage, delicate, slender branches and white, clean bark in some of the species. They are useful for either avenue or single specimens and do well in either moist or dry soil. The white bark makes them quite desirable to plant along with evergreens for contrast.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	\$ 1.00	8.00
6-8 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	6.00
5-6 ft., .....	.60	5.00

Catalpa

Umbrella Catalpa (C. Bungei). This dwarf species from China is the most popular tree known for formal plantings. Grafted on straight stems it forms a perfect umbrella or round head that is always admired. The leaves are large and glossy. Used so often in small yards to plant on either side of a walk.

	Each	10
2-year heads, 6-8 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

Western Catalpa (C. Speciosa). This is the variety that has been much sold for timber planting. Rather rapid in good, rich, moist soil. However, will grow and do well in exposed or thin soil. It is most desirable because of the wealth of white, sweet flowers borne in June. It often blights in part but is never killed.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1 1/2 inch.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

Cypress - Taxodium

Bald Cypress (T. distichum). A tall, pyramidal shaped tree with fine, feathery, light green foliage. Does best on moist soil, but may be grown with success in dry exposures. This tree is a deciduous conifer, or an evergreen that drops its leaves. Should be planted more extensively.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
6-8 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	.75	6.00

Dogwood - Cornus

White Dogwood (C. Florida). A native species of irregular form, growing from 15 to 25 feet. The large single white flowers are produced in early spring before the leaves appear, and are very conspicuous. This species and the Red Bud are quite effective when planted closely.

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50
3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.50

Red Flowering Dogwood (C. Rubra). Similar in habit to its parent but blooms profusely in spring. Flowers a beautiful rose color. Very desirable.

	Each	10
4-5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.00

(See Shrubs for other species).

Elm - Ulmus

American Elm (U. Americana). This noble native species is so well known and admired for its stately yet spreading, rather drooping habit, that we feel it is hardly necessary to describe it. It is characteristic where its arches almost cover the street or country road. The elm beetle, which destroyed so many, has about disappeared, and can easily be kept in check by spraying with arsenate of lead.

Red Elm—Slippery Elm (U. fulva). Another native species of more rapid, upright growth and larger leaves. It is perhaps better known for its bark, which when chewed is quite slippery and is used for medicinal purposes.

Extra specimens specially priced.

	Each	10
12-14 ft., 2 -2 1/2 in.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
10-12 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	1.00	8.00
8-10 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	.75	6.00
7- 9 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.60	5.00



Cornus Florida (White Flowering Dogwood).

Gum - Liquidambar

Sweet Gum (*L. styraciflua*). A native tree of rather medium size and moderate growth. The foliage is dark, glossy green, having deeply cut leaves which turn a beautiful crimson in the fall. It is rather difficult to transplant, but with this exception we prize it as one of the most desirable trees. For avenue planting where each tree should match in size and shape it is unsurpassed. We think the Gum an equal to the Oak—one of the toughest woods known. Will not break with sleet or storm. No lawn or planting complete without it.

Extra large specimens specially quoted.

	Each	10
10-12 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
8-10 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.75	6.00
7- 9 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.60	5.00

Hackberry - Celtis

Hackberry or Nettle Tree (*C. occidentalis*). A highly ornamental tree, somewhat similar to the elm but more formal. The ripe fruit is a joy to boys and birds in the fall and early winter. Used somewhat as a street tree, but not half appreciated.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 1/4 in.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

Horse Chestnut - Aesculus

European Horse Chestnut (*A. hippocastanum*). This European species is about as well known as our western species (*Ohio Buckeye*). Forming a large, spreading tree of handsome, regular outline and covered in May with elegant, erect spikes of white flowers lightly marked with red. The blight or rust of the leaves in the last few years has much affected the growth of this species.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
5-6 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	6.00

Kentucky Coffee - Gymnocladus

Kentucky Coffee (*G. canadensis*). A native tree of straight, stiff, blunt branches which in winter give it a very characteristic appearance. The foliage is a bluish-green with feathery or tropical nature, which seems to be immune to disease. Spikes of white purplish flowers are produced during summer, followed by large flat pods containing 6 or 8 kidney-shaped beans.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1-1 1/4 in.....	\$0.75	\$6.00

Larch - Larix

European Larch (*L. Europea*). A coniferous tree, but unusual because it sheds its needles late in the fall. The earliest of the trees to leaf in spring. Color of foliage a pleasing green; habit of growth upright with graceful branches. One of the best of the unusual trees, and as it succeeds on any soil, should be planted. Fine to group in shrubs or evergreens.

	Each	10
8-10 ft.	\$2.00	\$15.00
6- 8 ft. ....	.75	6.00
5- 6 ft. ....	.60	5.00

An Appreciative Customer.

"The shrubbery is all in A-1 shape. It was packed so well that the month on the road did not hurt it. I notice that you included an extra evergreen and peony, for which I want to thank you. The privet hedge was very nice. The plants were all good and healthy and the foliage on it is a month in advance of it here. In all I am much pleased."—E. G. STRASSNER, Canton, Ohio.



Tilia Europea (European Linden).

The Lindens - Tilia

The Linden family is one of rather rapid growth. They vary considerably as to form and foliage, but are all clean and healthy and bloom profusely, and are worthy of planting. The European type are much used along avenues. They all have light, soft wood which is in much demand for high finish work.

European Linden (*T. Europea*). A medium sized tree with rather small dark green leaves compact and conical. It blooms profusely, and the sweet odor is carried over a whole lawn. Unsurpassed for formal or avenue planting.

Broad Leaved European Linden (*T. platyphyllos*). Similar to above, leaves being large and coarser. Of upright growth, often reaching 50 feet in height.

Specimens, extra large, at \$2.00.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
6-8 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.75	6.50

Maidenhair - Salisburia, Ginkgo

Maidenhair or Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). This remarkable Japanese tree is a deciduous member of the pine family. With its erect head, horizontal branches and odd-shaped, fern-like, drooping leaves, it has somewhat the appearance of a drooping tree. Makes a fitting specimen for the front lawn or avenue. Clean, healthy and desirable.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
6-8 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	6.50

Magnolia - Magnolia

M. Acuminata. Conical in shape, leaves dark green and very effective. Yellowish green flowers. Commonly called "Cucumber Tree"; a native.

	Each	10
8-10 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
4- 5 ft.,	1.00	7.50



Acer dasycarpum—Silver Maple.

The Maples - *Acer*

This most popular group of trees is hardy, vigorous, free from disease, easily transplanted, regular in outline, beautiful foliage which in some species are planted almost entirely for their grand autumnal coloring. They rival the oak, in variety and form.

Silver Maple, or Water Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). No other tree known is so generally planted as the Silver Maple. The leaves are a bright green, silvery beneath and deeply cut. They come out very early in the spring and remain on until late in the fall. The form is good. It transplants very easily—grows rapidly, and for quick shade has no equal. Its soft wood is the only fault, but it may be headed back and makes a dense head the same year. For planting between oaks, gums, elm, sugar and other slow growing trees for quick effect or a filler it is unsurpassed. We have great blocks of trees, some of which are large, fine specimens, will transplant kindly and produce that much desired result, "shade at once." Plant Silver Maples for immediate results while the others are coming on. Its use everywhere is an indication of its popularity. Does well in dry or moist soil.

	Each	10
16-20 ft., 3 1/2-4 in.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
14-16 ft., 2 1/2-3 in.....	1.50	12.50
10-12 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	.80	7.50
8-10 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	.60	5.00
7-9 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.50	4.50
6-8 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.45	4.00

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). One of the best known native trees. Its large, conical form, with green leaves which turn a brilliant red in the fall, is known to every lover of nature. The sap is much used for making syrup and maple sugar and the wood for fine hard finishing.

	Each	10
12-14 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
10-12 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	1.00	9.00
8-10 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.75	6.50
7-9 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.60	5.00

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). A handsome native of Europe with wide, round, compact, yet spreading head and large dark green leaves. It resembles the native sugar very closely, but is darker, of more rounded head and rapid growth. It is a hardwood maple. For lawns, parks, cemeteries, or street it is popular. The tree as it comes from the nursery is usually crooked in trunk, but will always grow out of this.

	Each	10
12-14 ft., 3 -3 1/2 in.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
(Slightly crooked)		
10-12 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	1.50	12.50
8-10 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	1.00	9.00
6-8 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.75	6.50

Red Maple (*A. rubrum*). A native species of medium size, round, compact head. The red blossoms and seed are very conspicuous in the early spring before the leaves appear. In the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

	Each	10
8-10 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
7-9 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	.75	6.00

Schwedler's Maple (*A. Schwedlerii*). A sport of the Norway which it resembles in form. The leaves are a coppery red in spring, turning to a light or purplish green during summer. This tree forms a striking contrast to other foliage early in spring, and is desirable.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
5-6 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	1.00	9.00

Mulberry - *Morus*

Russian Mulberry (*M. tartarica*). This foreign type of mulberry makes a low, round tree, having dense, shining green leaves, that is very desirable for a specimen. It bears so abundantly that its mass of fruit can be seen from a great distance. The quality is good, though not so large as our native kind. Birds and chickens enjoy the fruit for two or three months. Very desirable for shade in back yards, hog or calf lots, bee yards, or where poultry has access.

	Each	10
6-8 ft., 1 1/4-1 1/2 in.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
5-6 ft., 1 -1 1/4 in.....	.50	4.50

Weeping Mulberry (*M. tartarica pendula*). The most satisfactory small weeping tree. It is grafted on the Russian mulberry, and the long, slender, shining branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem is a fitting object on any lawn. Clean and free from any known disease.

	Each	10
Strong two-year heads.....	\$2.00	\$17.50

Oak - *Quercus*

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are symbolized in the Oaks."

These grand trees possess so many good qualities and so few faults that they form perhaps our most interesting group of trees. They are not as slow in growth as supposed. Their healthiness, hardness and toughness together with the fact that most of them color up beautifully in the autumn, commends them to the general public. They are of large growth and require some room for development. Although some are difficult to transplant they are worth the extra effort necessary to establish them.

Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*). This is the most popular of all the oaks. Unsurpassed for lawn or street planting; leaves a shining deep green, finely divided, which turn a brilliant red in the autumn. The branches are rather drooping, and this gives a very pleasing effect wherever used. Transplants very kindly and grows rapidly after once started.

	Each	10
We have only the large sized trees to offer in quantity.		
12-14 ft., 1 3/4-2 in.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
10-12 ft., 1 1/2-1 3/4 in.....	1.50	12.50

OAK—Continued.

Burr Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*). This native oak is so well known for its majestic beauty that it hardly needs description. The leaves are a dark, rich green, rather thick and pretty. The tree prefers rather moist soil, but will thrive anywhere.

	Each	10
10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	.75	6.50
6-8 ft., 1-1½ in.....	.60	5.00

Red Oak (*Q. Rubra*). One of the fastest-growing Oaks. Leaves broad, a light green, which turns to a beautiful purplish crimson in the fall. Not very exacting about soil and is becoming more popular for landscape work.

	Each	10
10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.....	\$1.50	\$10.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	1.00	9.00
7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	.75	6.50

Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*). An especially attractive tree, with foliage turning to brightest scarlet in autumn.

	Each	10
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	1.00	9.00

Pecan

(See Nut Trees)

Paulownia - Empress Tree

P. Imperialis. A tree of tropical appearance with massive leaves. Produces panicles of purple flowers in June which are very fragrant.

6-8 ft.	\$0.60
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Poplar - Populus

Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). This grand tree does not really belong to the poplar group, but is a magnolia. Because of usage we place it here. It grows to large size, has smooth, clean bark, dark, glossy, leathery green leaves. It produces great quantities of creamy yellow tulip-like blossoms in June, which places it among our most desirable flowering trees. For timber purposes it is highly esteemed. Does best in deep, rich ground, and grows rapidly after becoming established. Somewhat difficult to transplant without good care.

	Each	10
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	.75	6.50
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.....	.60	5.00

Carolina Poplar (*P. monilifera*). This is such a poor tree, dropping its leaves during the summer and breaking with every sleet, that we have taken this space to warn our customers against planting it. Use Silver Maple instead for quick growth.

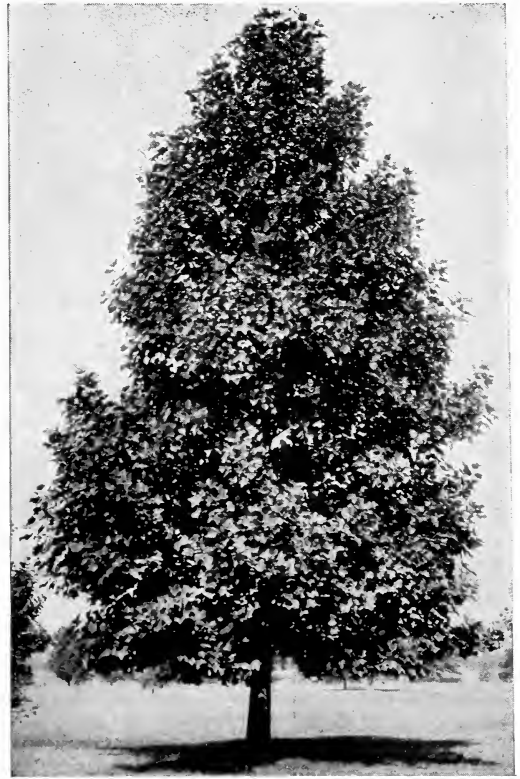
Lombardy Poplar (*P. fastigiata*). A tall, columnar species, often attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet, and not more than 8 or 10 across. Where height accentuates certain vistas, or screening is desired it is much used. They are of extra rapid growth and may be used along narrow drives or between buildings where other trees are too broad. Should not be compared with Carolina Poplar, as it holds its leaves until frost.

	Each	10
12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	.75	6.50
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.....	.60	5.00

Red Bud - Cercis

American Red Bud (*C. canadensis*). The branches of this small tree are literally covered in early spring before the leaves come out with small, deep pink flowers. These are followed by round, smooth leaves, making one of the prettiest of small trees. For planting with dogwood, white birch and evergreens for contrast in spring it is very desirable.

	Each	10
7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	\$0.60	\$5.00
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.....	.50	4.50
5-6 ft., 1 in.....	.45	4.00

**Platanus occidentalis—American Plane or Sycamore.****Sycamore or Plane Tree - Platanus**

American Sycamore (*P. occidentalis*). No tree is more neglected than our own sycamore. Because it is common, growing wild along our creeks and low places in our woodlands, it is not appreciated. It is the best tough, quick-growing tree for either moist or dry soil. Excellent for avenue or street planting. Its large size and silvery white bark during winter are most noticeable. Free from disease and every adverse condition.

	Each	10
14-16 ft., 2½-3 in.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in.....	1.50	12.50
10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.....	1.00	9.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.....	.75	6.00
7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	.60	5.00
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.....	.50	4.50

European Sycamore (*P. orientalis*). This European species, while more popular in the East, is not the equal here of our native variety. More compact and leaves slightly deeper cut.

12-14 ft., 2 inch, at.....	\$2.00 each
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Walnut

(See Nuts)

Willow - Salix

Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*). A well-known tree that makes the finishing touch on a lawn. Its graceful pendulous, slender branches sway to the slightest breeze. It is a mistake to think it only thrives on moist soil, for some of the prettiest specimens we ever saw were on dry ground.

	Each	10
8-10 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00
6-8 ft. ....	.60	5.00
5-6 ft. ....	.50	4.50

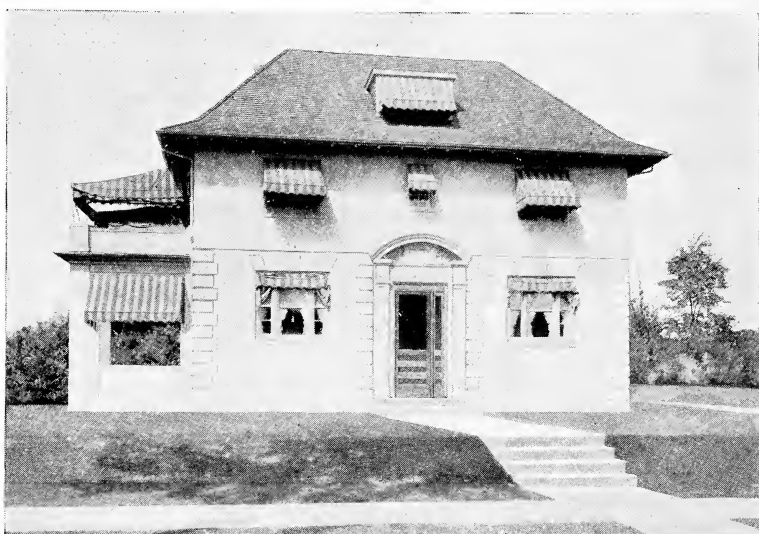
Deciduous Shrubs

The deciduous shrubs contain many interesting plants with foliage of various shades and blossoms of many colors. When planted as specimens and allowed to develop in symmetry and natural grace, shrubs do become objects of beauty. However, for softening the sharp angles or stiff lines of foundation walls or boundaries, screening of objectionable views, mass planting for effect are bringing out lawn features, or bordering the edges of walks, drives or boundaries, shrubs cannot be dispensed with in lawn ornamentation. Proper selection as to height and judicious choosing of varieties will insure the accomplishment of any of the mentioned objects and provide a succession of bloom from winter until fall.

Suggestions as to what you should plant for any particular plan, home or lawn will be cheerfully given. Special attention is again called to our offer of "Home Grounds—Their Planning and Planting" on page 14.

The blooming shrubs are better pruned immediately after flowering. The shortening of the tops in hedge fashion is wrong, but rather the thinning out of the older canes and branches, from the bottom is a better practice. Those that bloom on the terminal of current year's growth, such as Hydrangeas, Hypericum, etc., are better pruned back severely each winter to insure vigorous shoots for the next season.

We carry a wide assortment, suitable for all purposes of ornamentation. Prices apply to best transplanting sizes of their respective



The Bare Appearance of the Grounds Before Planting Shrubberty.

kinds, the taller shrubs are usually sold in 3-5 foot sizes, and the dwarf varieties correspondingly smaller. We make shrubs a specialty, and offer only heavy plants. The height at maturity is given in figures and those suited for foundation planting are designated by (F.)

	Each	10	100
Shrubs, Extra Size.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00

Apple, Flowering Crab - Pyrus

Bechtel. Wonderful shell pink, double flowered, resembling a rose. Very fragrant. 3-4 ft. sizes. 50 cents each.

Flora bunda. Resembles the above, flower deeper in color.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium (Service Berry). 7-9 ft. Bush or small tree that is covered with clusters of small white flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears; valuable in background when massing shrubberty.

Aralia

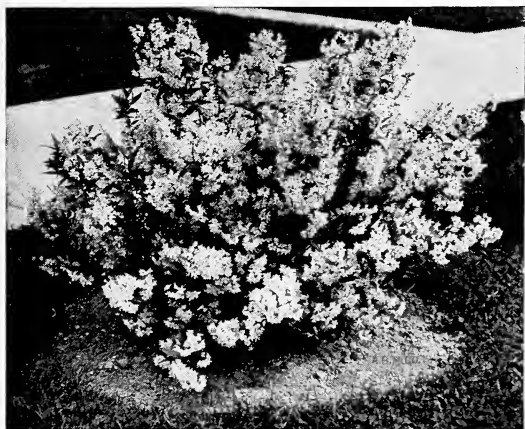
Angelica Tree

A. pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia). 6-10 ft. A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches and bright green leaves. Does well in rocky or sloping ground where other things are hard to establish.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). 7-10 ft. This grows to be a small tree, with long, spiny stem. Produces large panicles of white flowers late in summer. Foliage fern-like, spreading, and on the whole produces a very tropical appearance.



Showing How the Grounds Gain in Attractiveness Through Tasteful Planting.

**Deutzia gracilis.**

Berberis - Barberry

The Barberries are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

Berberis illicifolia (Holly Leaved Barberry). (F.). 3-4 ft. An upright growing shrub, with shining green leaves, terminal growth in early summer has a pleasing tint of color.

B. Purpurea. (F.). 5-6 ft. A purple leaf variety that is beautiful from spring until autumn. Flowers yellowish, fruit purplish.

B. Thunbergii. (F.). 2½-3½ ft. A pretty species of dwarf, drooping habit that is used for outer border plantings and for hedges. It is perfectly hardy and will grow in partial shade, and endures drought well. The leaves turn a deep crimson in autumn, and when fallen the red berries are very showy. One of the most desirable shrubs we sell. Especially desirable for planting in front of foundations.

B. Vulgaris. 7-10 ft. Tall-growing green leaf kind that can be used for a background for the two preceding.

Buddleia or Butterfly Bush

(See Perennials)

Calycanthus

Sweet Scented Shrub

C. floridus. (F.). 5-6 ft. This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

Chionanthus

C. virginica (White Fringe). 6-10 ft. Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful flowers, borne in drooping racemes.

Cotoneaster

C. buxifolia. (F.). 1-2 ft. A low, dwarf, spreading evergreen shrub with box-like leaves. White blossoms in spring, followed by red berries.

C. horizontalis. (F.). Branches more horizontal than any other. Leaves are small, glossy green, which remain all winter. White flowers followed by red berries.

C. macrophylla. (F.). Leaves silvery-green, otherwise as preceding.

C. Simonsii. 2 ft. Semi-evergreen shrub; dark shiny leaves during the summer; which turn red late in the fall; white flowers followed by red berries.

Crataegus

C. Crus-Galli. 10-12 ft. Native shrub, valuable for hedges and screens. Brilliant red fruit in the fall.

Cornus - The Dogwoods

C. florida. 15-20 ft. (See Ornamentals, on page 16.)

C. sanguinea. (F.). 6-8 ft. A robust shrub that will grow where other varieties fail. Greenish-white flowers followed by clusters of small black berries. Twigs a dark red in winter.

C. Sibirica. 6-8 ft. Not so rank a grower as sanguinea, but the branches are of a bright red color in winter, showing for a great distance. Adds very much to shrubbery in the bleak, cold season.

C. mascula. 12-16 ft. A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before leaves appear, followed by clusters of dark berries.

Deutzia

A Japan shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to Lily of the Valley.

D. candidissima. (F.). 6-8 ft. A pleasing white; free bloomer.

D. gracilis. (F.). 1½-2 ft. A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 2 to 3 feet; blooms abundantly.

D. Lemoinci. (F.). 2½-3 ft. Another dwarf grower with pure white flowers; blossoms early.

D. Pride of Rochester. (F.). 6-8 ft. Flowers purplish-white with underneath side of petals tinged rose.

Everything Has Done Well.

"Everything I have bought from you has done well and has arrived in excellent condition."—MRS. T. P. GRASTY, Stanton, Va.

**Cornus Sibirica—Red-branched Dogwood.**

**Hydrangea Arborescens.**

Diervilla - The Weigelas

An important genus from Japan that is almost indispensable for ornamental planting. They will thrive in any soil and partial shade. When young they are more upright, but when older become more graceful. They produce a wealth of bell-shaped blossoms along the branches in June and often sparingly during the summer.

W. candida. (F.) 5-6 ft. Upright; strong; the old pure white.

W. Eva Rathke. (F.) 3½-4 ft. Of slower and more spreading growth than other Weigelas. The dark red flowers are produced later than the others. Very showy.

W. rosca. (F.) 4-5 ft. Delicate pink and sometimes rose, often fading to almost white. One of the best.

Euonymus - Spindle Tree

E. Europæus. 8-10 ft. Grows to be a small tree, 25 to 30 feet. Has smooth branches and small white flowers. It is especially desirable because of its white and rose-colored fruit in fall. The leaves are a brilliant scarlet in autumn, and together with the fruit make a handsome appearance.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Pretty shrubs of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem. They are exceptionally hardy and thrive in any locality. The green branches also add to their attractiveness, and the graceful bushy or pendulous habit.

F. suspensa. 3-4 ft. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc.

F. Fortunei. (F.) 6-10 ft. A form of suspensa, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

F. viridissima. 6-8 ft. The most popular of all. Branches a bright green even in winter; blooms profusely. Foliage rather long, pointed and glossy.

Hydrangea

No class of shrubs are better known than the Hydrangeas as they include some of the most showy plants in cultivation. Transplant easily, have no diseases, and bloom in the fall when there is a scarcity of flowers. We only have the hardy varieties.

H. arborescens grandiflora. (F.) 3-4 ft. (Also Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea, or Snow-ball Hydrangea.) This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its

most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs, while its long period of bloom—from early June through August—makes it doubly valuable, not only to the florist, but to every owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. The habit of the plant is excellent. It is bound to become the most widely grown and the most useful of all the Hydrangeas, and one of the most valuable shrubs found in the American garden.

H. paniculata grandiflora. (F.) 4-5 feet. (Great Panicked Hydrangea.) Commonly known as hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish-white then pure white, later changing to bronze pink.

**Forsythia Fortunei—Golden Bell.**

Halesia - Silver Bell

H. Tetraptera (Silver Bell.) 15-20 ft. A rather large shrub or small tree that is loaded with white snowdrop-like flowers in spring. Does well in shady places.

Hibiscus - Althea - Rose of Sharon

(F.) 6-10 ft. Free growing shrubs that are especially desirable because they bloom at a time of the year when there are few flowers, July and August. Valuable for a flowering hedge to hide an undesirable background—or as individual specimens. The single varieties usually bloom best.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

H. moserianum. (F.) 1-2 ft. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.

Kerria - Corchorus

K. Japonica. (F.) 3-4 ft. Slender shrub, stoloniferous, with bright green branches, which remain so during winter. Foliage a deep green forming a pleasing background for the single yellow flowers that come throughout the summer months.

J. Japonica flore-pleno. (F.) Identical to above, save globe-shaped double flowers from July to October.

Ligustrum - Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs most desirable for landscape work, and often lost sight of because they are thought of as hedge plants only. Not particular about soil, and grow well in partial shade. They have bright green leaves which remain on well and are seldom attacked by insects.



Lonicera Morrowi.



Althea or Hibiscus—Rose of Sharon.

L. amurense (Amoor River Privet.) (F.) 6-10 feet. A small leaf, almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges. Desirable to give body to mass planting of shrubbery or as individual specimens.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet.) 6-10 ft. This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen. See hedge plants.

L. regelianum (Regel's Privet.) (F.) 5-7 ft. A low, spreading variety, being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness and adaptability to any soil, and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

Lonicera - Honeysuckles

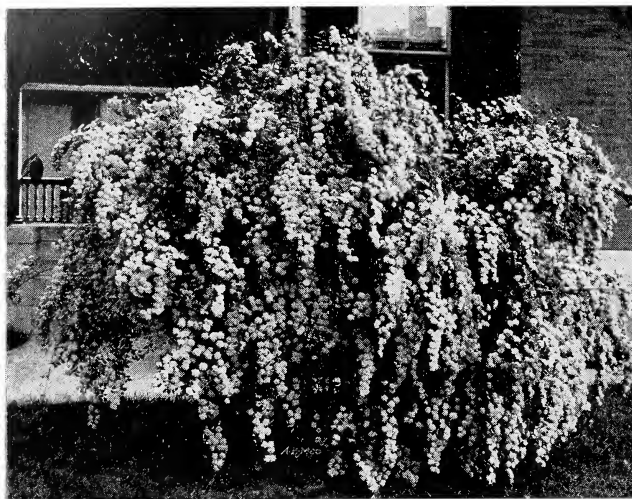
The honeysuckle family is a varied one, including vines and shrubs. The former is included under "Climbing Vines." The bush varieties are in demand, though not planted as they should be. They transplant easily, grow rapidly, have fragrant flowers and almost all are followed by brilliant red fruit. Desirable for individual or mass planting.

L. fragrantissima. (F.) 6-8 ft. A sweet scented variety that blooms before the foliage expands in early spring. Flowers a creamy-white; leaves a deep green, which is retained until midwinter.

L. Morrowi. 8-10 ft. A Japanese variety, of robust, spreading character; branches crooked but makes a most desirable specimen. Flowers white and scattered like currants, which remain on all summer. A most dependable sort.

L. Tartarica (Rubra.) 6-8 ft. An old-fashioned shrub of rather upright form with pink or crimson blushed flowers. Foliage a lively green. The flowers and foliage enmassed make this one of the most sought after kinds.

L. Tartarica (Alba.) 6-8 ft. A form of the Rubra, similar except the flowers are pure white.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Magnolia

M. Soulangeana. 7-8 ft. This beautiful shrub opens its white, purple striped cup-shaped flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. An elegant showy, shrub. 75c each.

M. Kobus. 10-15 ft. Branches from ground up, shining leaves and very hardy. White fragrant flowers in early spring. For a flowering tree unsurpassed. 3 feet, 75 cents.

Mahonia - Ashberry

M. aquifolia. (F.) 2-3 ft. Holly leaf Mahonia. Its shining, dark green, prickly foliage, yellow flowers in early spring, which turn a bright bronze in winter, and the fact that it will thrive under trees in the shade make it popular. An evergreen that is useful to plant with other shrubs or along foundations.

Philadelphus

Mock Orange or Syringa

A tall, vigorous and hardy bush. It bears profuse white flowers resembling orange blossoms. These shrubs are very valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping or specimen plants. The beautiful white flowers are fine for cutting.

P. coronarius. (F.) 6-8 ft. The old-fashioned mock orange, known to every one because of its early, white, fragrant flowers. The bush is a model of vigor.

P. grandiflora. 7-10 ft. A French variety conspicuous because of its large flowers. Blooms later than the above.

P. Lemoinetii erectus. (F.) 4-5 feet. A slender, erect growing type, with creamy white flowers that almost cover the bush.

Pyrus or Cydonia

Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince.) 6-8 feet. The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival.

Rhamnus

R. catharticus (Buckthorn.) 12-16 feet. A hardy shrub for poor soils, exposed and neglected places. Also desirable for a rough hedge.

Rhodotypos

R. kerrioides (White Kerria.) (F.) 5-6 ft. A very ornamental shrub with handsome pleated leaves and large white flowers late in May, succeeded by small fruit. Desirable.

Rhus - Sumac

The Sumacs as a class appeal to the planter most for the wonderful fall coloring of the foliage.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe.) 12-16 ft. Better known as Smoke Tree. When loaded with its great gaudy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac.) 10-15 ft. One of the best of the Sumacs to produce natural effects.

R. laciniata. 8-10 ft. A cut-leaf form of the above that looks like a fern, tropical in appearance and showy.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac.) 10-12 ft. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

Rosa Rugosa

A Japanese form, with large, thick, glossy leaves and large, single red flowers; very striking as a shrub and especially desirable for massing. (F.) 5-6 ft.

Spirea

We know of no family of shrubs that are quite so popular. They bloom from earliest to latest and our stock is large and complete.

S. Anthony Waterer. (F.) 2 ft. A small dwarf variety 1½ feet, covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery.

S. callosa rosea. (F.) 3 ft. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms. Grows freely and blooms most of the summer. Resembles the dwarf variety S. Anthony Waterer.

S. Billardi rosea. 5-6 ft. Erect branches crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose-colored flowers.

S. prunifolia. (F.) 5-6 ft. Flowers white, early and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn.

S. Thunbergii. (F.) 2-3 ft. An extra early flowering type of graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping; flowers white; rather dwarf, but desirable.

S. Reevesii. (F.) A charming variety with graceful branches and rather long cut-leaf foliage; blossoms in white clusters over the whole plant.

S. Van Houttei. (F.) 4-6 ft. We venture that no other shrub offered is more popular and more planted than this. Graceful in form, leaf and flower. Healthy, clean, and a mass of white when in bloom. The best Spirea, always desirable.

Stephanandra

S. flexuosa. (F.) 2-3 ft. A thick shrub with small, slender, rather drooping branches; light green, fern-like leaves which turn a bronze in the fall. Small, inconspicuous blooms during summer. A pretty shrub that is not used enough.

Symphoricarpos

S. racemosus (Snowberry.) (F.) 4-5 feet. This shrub has small, pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry or Buck Bush.) 4-5 feet. A very hard, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like red berries are quite showy during winter. This and the Snowberry go well together.

Syringa The Lilacs

No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac. Besides the old-fashioned kinds we are offering budded varieties that are in many ways superior to the old-fashioned ones; all of the named sorts are double.

Lilac (Persian.) 6-8 ft. Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Lilac (Purple.) 7-10 ft. The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May.

Lilac (White.) 6-8 ft. Same as the above but with white blossoms.

Lilac, C. Perier. Cream white, superb. 50c.

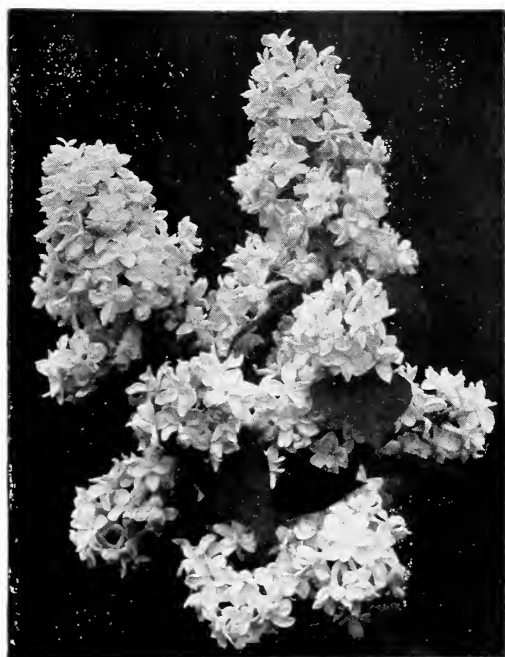
Lilac, Chas. Joly. Very dark reddish purple; striking. 50c.

Lilac, E. Lemoinei. Rosy lilac; large globular form. 50c.

Lilac, Leon Simon. Purple; a free bloomer.

Lilac, Pres. Grevy. Beautiful and distinct blue; large, one of the best. 50c.

We are so confident that these will please that we offer one each of the five named sorts as above for \$2.00.



Lilac Lemoinei.

Tamarix

Shrubs of strong but slender, delicate growth similar to the asparagus. The pink flowers, filmy foliage and gracefulness make them one of the most desirable shrubs for a background or inter-planting. Will grow in poor, dry soil where other shrubs fail.

A. aestivalis. (F.) 6-7 ft. This species has bluish-gray foliage, carmine pink flowers, and blooms late in the summer.

T. Africana. 7-10 ft. This is the most vigorous of any. Sea green foliage and pink flowers; blooms early.

Viburnum - The Snowballs

In this group are some of the most conspicuous shrubs for blossom, berries or autumnal foliage we have. They are all hardy, vigorous and healthy. For individual specimens or shrubby borders they are desirable. Most of them will grow in a partial shade but do better in the sun.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree.) (F.) 10-12 ft. A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy, lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry.) 8-10 ft. Strong, rather spreading habit with single white flowers borne in flat clusters. The very showy red fruit which follows and the beautiful coloring in the fall go to make it one of the best.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball.) 6-8 feet. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark pleated leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups.

V. sterilis (Old-Fashioned Snowball.) 10-12 ft. This old-fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white, literally cover the bush when in bloom.

V. tomentosum. (F.) 6-8 ft. The single form of Japanese Snowball; equally desirable.



Viburnum opulus—High Bush Cranberry.



Hedge of Roses.

Roses

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never before was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. They are also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions, both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

Require deep, rich soil and open sun, as none thrive in the shade. The bush roses we offer are all supposed to be hardy, but are much benefitted by a protection of straw or leaves or earth thrown up around them in winter. As soon as danger of freezing is over this should be removed and all dead or injured growth taken off. If they are cut to 6 or 8 inches of the ground the blossoms will be larger and finer. It is an inexpensive and safe precaution.

The climbing varieties are all hardy. They do not require as rich soil. When planted along fences or to cover trellises they are the admiration of all when covered with their wealth of beautiful flowers. Climbing roses furnish delightful shade for porches.

2 year extra heavy.....**Each Per 10**
\$0.50 \$4.50

Everbloomers or Monthly

WHITE ROSES

Clothilde Soupert. A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.

Druschki, Snow Queen. Vigorous grower, producing large, pure white blossoms. Considered by many as the best white rose in existence.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous. Flowers perfectly double and snow white. Absolutely hardy everywhere.

White Cochet. A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best.

RED OR CRIMSON

Eugene Marlet. Bright red changing to crimson. Fine.

General Jacqueminot. A most popular, rich, red rose, known and wanted by everyone.

PINK ROSES

Conrad Meyer. Another rose with the hardy Rugosa blood in it. Color deep pink, healthy, vigorous and considered one of the best. Awarded many first medals at rose societies in both countries.

Hermosa. An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.

Paul Neyron. One of the largest roses grown. Color a clear rose pink and by some called the pink American Beauty, which it resembles much in form and color. Has few thorns.

Pink Cochet. We consider it one of the best pink roses. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.

Mrs. Cant. The clear, bright red, pointed buds, when opened are extra full, changing to rare pink. A profuse bloomer and excellent for cutting.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced in immense clusters, being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing Roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. This is a seedling of the well known American Beauty, which it resembles in size and color of blossoms and in addition has the climbing habit. We have not grown it extensively, but everywhere it is fast becoming popular.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters. We like Excelsa better.

Dorothy Perkins. A most beautiful deep pink. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are fragrant. The climbing rose for the masses. We grow them by the thousands, more than all the other climbers combined.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Out of our many test kinds this stood out prominently. Its soft pink, fragrant flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and for cutting is equal to any rose grown.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy. A new climbing rose that truly may be called a "brilliant Crimson Rambler." Foliage glossy and healthy. Superior to Crimson Rambler.



Berberis Thunbergii.

Hedge Plants

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon a property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance more and be of such pleasure as a living fence or hedge. There are many things that may be used, but the following are the most desirable. To secure a compact hedge and of an even growth, it is necessary when the plants are first set out to prune back severely. This encourages strong root growth.

California Privet

The semi-evergreen hedge with thick, glossy leaves which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect. It transplants easily, grows quickly, making a hedge the first year, and succeeds in almost any soil. The plants should be set about 1 foot apart and cut to 3 or 4 inches above the ground after planting to make the hedge bushy at the bottom. We have about 100,000 fine plants.

	100	1,000
1 year, 18-24 inches.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 year, 2-3 feet.....	5.00	35.00
2 year, 3-4 feet.....	6.00	50.00

Regal's Privet. A low spreading variety, very bushy, graceful in form, very hardy, will grow on any soil and even in shade, making it the most desirable for locations not ordinarily suited for hedge plants. 2-3 feet only, very heavy plants. **Per 100, \$12.00.**

Besides the above many other shrubs like Arbor-vitae, Barberry, purple and vulgaris, Althea, Hydrangea, Spireas, Pyrus Japonica, Snowballs, may be used.

Berberis Thunbergii

This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as C. Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

	1	10	100	1,000
15 to 18 inches...	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$80.00
18 to 24 inches...	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2 to 2½ feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	180.00



California Privet.



Hall's Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and it may be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in plentitude. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, except where noted.

Ampelopsis

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Valuable for covering old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick. Leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other; a little difficult to start, but when once established, requires no further care. Foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in the fall.

Clematis Hybrids

These popular vines are known and planted everywhere for the profusion of beautiful, large flowers they produce. Not as hardy or healthy as *C. paniculata*, but when once established are worthy of all the extra care in getting them started.

C. Jackmanii. Large, purple.

C. Andre. Large red.

C. Henryii. Large white.

We import our stock of these. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

C. paniculata. The small, white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom. 25c each.

Trumpet Vine - Bignonia

A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges.

B. radicans. The most familiar variety, with its scarlet flowers. Native.

B. grandiflora. Earlier and larger than *B. radicans*, the flowers are a beautiful orange red.

Honeysuckle

Hall's. Evergreen and everblooming; well known for its vigor and hardiness.

Wistaria

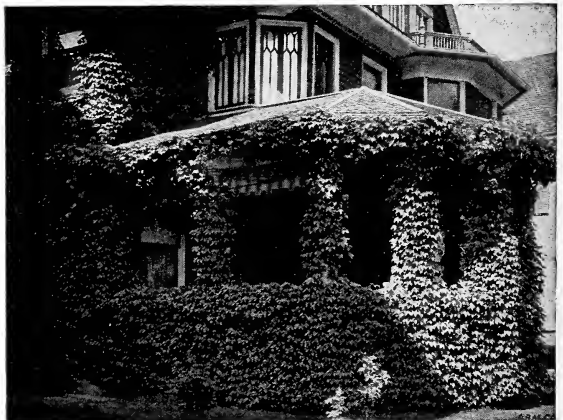
A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Colors both white and purple.

Was Agreeably Surprised.

"Received the trees about the 5th—and heeled them in my garden. Upon opening I found them in good condition, nice, thrifty trees, smooth bodies and good roots. Was agreeably surprised to find more than I ordered. Many thanks."—JNO. F. KING, Carlisle, Ky.

Shrubs Now Look Fine

"Shrubs received in good condition. We were careful in putting them out and they now look fine, adding much to the appearance of our bungalow."—MRS. H. V. BELL, Lawrenceburg, Ky.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.



Peony Planting.

Hardy Perennials

These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn, as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Most of the perennials can be planted in the spring or fall. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.

Peonies

No other perennial compares favorably with the peony. It is so distinct, possessing many good qualities, that it is the standard of perfection. Ease of culture, hardiness, freedom from disease are qualities sought after and found in this grand old-fashioned flower. Like the oak, it seems to improve each succeeding year in size and beauty. The newer and improved varieties rival the rose in delicacy of color, fragrance and general beauty. No other large showy flower equals it singly, as a bouquet or for general decorative work. It thrives best in a deep, rich, sunny exposure, though does well in partial shade. A covering of leaves or manure each fall adds to its thriftiness. It may be used in the open border, along drives and walks, intermingled with shrubbery or other perennials, or in the background along the fence. We have spent much money and energy to collect the best and offer with confidence the following varieties in strong divided roots:

Price of Peonies: 30c each; 10 for \$2.50; \$15.00 for 100.

Delachii. A dark rich red; late.

Duke Cayes. Deep rose, fine in the bud.

Faust. Pale soft pink with lighter center.

Fragrans. Clear rose pink, early and free.

Festiva Maxima. White, without an equal at ten times its price.

Frances Ortegat. A dark red rose, with yellow stamens.

Humel. American Beauty shade. Very graceful.

Collection Offer. We will send 10 different varieties of select peonies, strong plants, for \$2.50.

Hollyhocks

We have a strain of double Hollyhocks, of imported stock, growing to medium height, and blooming from the base to tip of stalks. Color is a decided coral, and blossom very double. Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Phlox

As now grown are a vast improvement on those formerly produced. Their brilliant colors, long and late blooming, hardihood and ease of culture make them very popular. There are some 200 or 300 named kinds, all claimed to be the best. We have spent much in time and money to get the "cream," and we confidently offer these as the best out of the long list of the most desirable that we have tested. They may be used along the border of the flower bed or along the back fence and will then furnish flowers for years.

Landseer. Red, good bloomer, brilliant.

Lassburg. Late white, large trusses.

Lingard. Early white, absolutely the best.

Pantheon. Pink, soft and effective.

Wallace. White with violet center; very healthy.

20c each; one each of above collection (5) for 75c; 10 for \$1.50; \$10.00 for 100.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

No shrub of recent introduction has attracted more attention than this. During mild winters it is hardy, though often it is killed almost to the ground. It always comes back with its gray-green narrow leaf foliage to a height of 4 or 5 feet. The long, pointed spikes which are borne in profusion throughout the summer resemble the Lilac very closely, both in form and flowers. It is very fragrant. A few spikes will give a delicate heliotrope-like odor to a whole room. It attracts butterflies hence its name.

B. veitchii. Dark blue.

Heavy plants 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering perennial, blooming from June to September. Its mass of pure yellow blossoms, like small chrysanthemums, are both showy and beautiful. 20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.50.



Iris Florentina.

Hardy Grasses

There are few perennials that are so much neglected as the hardy grasses. Because they do not produce highly colored flowers they are often overlooked. However, their ease of cultivation, freedom from disease, and general neatness should encourage their extensive use. As an individual specimen some of them are as graceful as the weeping willow. Desirable for beds and borders, to screen unsightly places, and especially appropriate in the cemetery. All of them have filmy spikes or plumes in the fall that may be cut for decoration like the Golden Rod. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Arundo donax. Giant reed. This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn though more artistic.

Eulalia gracillima. A beautiful fine leaf, graceful sort that for individual or mass planting is unexcelled. 3 to 4 feet.

Eulalia zebrina. Similar to gracillima except that the leaves are larger and cross striped, alternating white and green. Very pretty.

Sunflowers

The hardy perennial sunflower is one of the most showy flowers in our nursery. Their yellow flowers are always conspicuous and quite desirable for decorating. One of the oldest and best known perennials, adding just the right touch of brightness to any garden.

Miss Mollish. Single. About 2 inches across; free flowering.

20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Iris

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful, leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. Its iridescent coloring, fragile, orchid-like formation is often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the Iris as "flags" have never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them, especially the Japanese variety, and see that one investment means years of beauty. Cultivation is simple. They do not need to be replanted each year, and will last indefinitely when once established.

Liberty Iris

These are the old-fashioned flags, and the varieties we offer are exceptionally meritorious, being selected for variety and distinct coloring. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Black Prince. Standards deep violet-blue, falls purple.

Florentina alba. Standard and falls white, tinged with yellow and blue.

Honorabilis. Standards golden yellow, falls rich mahogany brown.

Pallida dalmatica. A tall variety. Lavender shading to blue.

Spectabilis. Standards pale lavender, falls blue and old gold.

Queen of May. A soft rose-lilac, almost pink.

Walheri. Standards lavender, falls a purple-lilac.

Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris. This type blooms later than the Liberty. The spikes should be cut before opening so as not to bruise the beautiful fragile petals. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. You may order by number.

Geka-no-nami. (1). A large early white, with golden center. Unsurpassed.

Kuma-fungin. (2). A royal purple with silvery reflex. Late.

Mahogany. (3). A very late one. Pronounced rosy-violet.

Rish-no-tomi. (4). Mid-season. Silvery-white with magenta or lilac veins and border.

Tokyo. (5). A later white. Large bloom and pure white.

Tsurugi-no-mai. (6). A late purple. About as Kuma-fungin.

Uchiu. (7). Mauve, with deep veins of violet.

Victor. (8). A silvery tone, overlaid with blue.

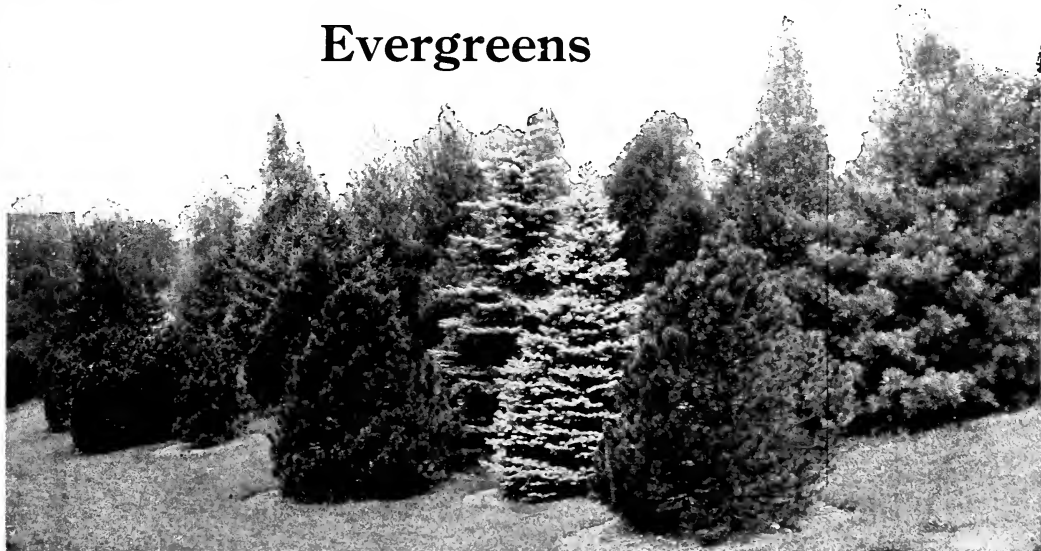
Mallows

H. moscheutos. This large-flowered perennial Althea dies to the ground each winter, but comes back each spring with robust, healthy growth that reaches 4 to 5 feet. The blossoms are 5 or 6 inches across. Does well in moist places. Desirable for quick screen. Blooms in August. White and pink.

Yucca Filamentosa

Adam's Needle. A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tube rose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Evergreens



Evergreen Planting.

Evergreens are a symbol of the never dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, even rocky or poor soil but have a great power to adapt themselves to any soil or exposure. Their place is in front of large lawns to make vista therethrough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety or to break the winds. They are as easy to grow as any tree, provided the earth is worked well among the hair-like roots and then firmly rammed. Those not shipped with earth attached, should have their roots dipped in thin mud before planting. Holly, Mahonia, and those with broad leaves start better when leaves are stripped before planting.

Arbor-Vitae - Thuya

Globe Arbor-Vitae (*T. occidentalis globosa*). A variety that is very handsome. In shape it is round or globular, very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

	Each
15-18 inch	\$1.00

Arbor-Vitae, Hovey's (*T. Hoveyii*). An excellent, compact, pyramidal variety with light green foliage. Rather dwarf and much used for formal plantings.

	Each
16-18 inch	\$1.00

Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). A close, compact type that growing erect and pyramidal is much used for planting in boxes, vases or in borders. Holds its dark green color well during winter.

	Each
2 -2½ feet	\$1.50
1½-2 feet	1.00

Arbor-Vitae, Siberian (*T. Wareana*). Of lower and more compact growth than the American; dark, rich green foliage; not so rapid in growth as some, and therefore desirable where a rather dwarf kind is wanted.

	Each
2 feet	\$1.25
18 inch	1.00

Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae. Very dwarf and compact. Very desirable for border planting, or as a decoration for porches, walks, or entrances. Hardy, and will thrive in any soil.

	Each
10-12 inch	\$1.00

Prices of evergreens include baling and burlapping—that is, digging and shipping with earth about their roots. The pines make coarse root systems and we cannot satisfactorily ship them with soil attached.



Thuya Pyramidalis—Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.



Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce.

Boxwoods

Evergreen shrubs with close-growing, oval, dark, shining foliage; stand pruning well and thrive in almost any well-drained soil.

	Each
8-10 inch, bushy.....	\$0.50

The Firs - Abies

Nordman's Fir (A. Nordmanniana). Thick, dense tree of fine form; needles broad and dark green and lustrous. Silvery underneath.

	Each
3 -3 1/2 feet	\$1.50
2 1/2-3 feet	1.25
2 -2 1/2 feet	1.00

Holly - Ilex

American Holly (Ilex opaca). A fine broad-leaf evergreen tree much used for Christmas decorations because of its beautiful glossy leaves and red berries.

	Not Balled	Each
3-4 feet		\$1.25
2-3 feet		1.00

Hemlocks - Tsuga

Hemlock Spruce (Tsuga canadensis). This is one of the most satisfactory evergreens known. A native and thrives on our soils. Can be sheared for hedges, or planted for wind-breaks. Its graceful form and habit of growth make it valuable for planting in the foreground of heavy planting of Spruce, etc.

	Each
2 -2 1/2 feet	\$1.50
1 1/2-2 feet	1.00

Mahonia

See page 24.

Juniper and Cedar - Juniperus

Irish Juniper (J. Hibernica). A slender columnar form with glaucous green foliage, valuable for formal work and to contrast habit and color. It requires no shearing or trimming, developing naturally into a perfect pyramidal form.

	Each
2 -3 feet	\$1.50
2 -2 1/2 feet	1.25
1 1/2-2 feet	1.00

Prostrate Juniper (J. Procumbens). A low spreading Juniper of prostrate habits. Foliage of excellent color. Very satisfactory.

	Each
18-24 inch spread.....	\$1.50
15-18 inch spread.....	1.25

Red Cedar (J. Virginica). This variety really belongs to the Juniper family. Its upright habit, pleasing blue delicate foliage makes it one of the best. Not half appreciated because it may be found growing wild everywhere.

	Each
4-5 feet	\$2.00
3-4 feet	1.50
2-3 feet	1.25

The Retinosporas

Retinospora filifera. An exceptionally graceful pyramidal form, foliage dark green and pendulent.

	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.50
1-2 feet	1.25

Retinospora plumosa. Has feather plume-like foliage. Compact.

	Each
18 inch	\$1.25

Retinospora Squarrosa. Similar to above, except foliage has a silver tint.

	Each
18 inch	\$1.25

Spruce - Picea

Norway Spruce (P. excelsa). A hedge of this variety will make an impenetrable barrier to trespassing, a wonderful enclosure for a lawn or garden, a windbreak for the residence, a fire protection from dangerous outbuildings, or planted on the lawn as specimens, or more especially in groups will prove most satisfactory. The tree is easy to transplant, grows rapidly and hasn't a fault. We offer this year some exceptionally well-shaped specimens—shipped with soil attached.

	Each
5 -6 feet	\$2.00
4 1/2-5 feet	1.50
4 -4 1/2 feet	1.25
3 1/2-4 feet	1.00
3 -3 1/2 feet .....	.75
2 -2 1/2 feet .....	.50
1 1/2-2 feet .....	.45

White Spruce (P. alba). A very hardy evergreen, with deep green foliage, similar to Norway Spruce.

	Each
1 1/2-2 feet	\$0.75
1 -1 1/2 feet .....	.60

The Pines - Pinus

Austrian Pine (P. Austriaca). A tall, massive, spreading tree, plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. Useful for grouping or as a specimen.

	Not Balled	Each
4 1/2-5 feet		\$1.50
4 -4 1/2 feet		1.25
3 1/2-4 feet		1.00

Scotch Pine (P. sylvestris). A strong, stiff growing variety with short green needles; more compact than Austrian Pine.

	Each
4 -4 1/2 feet	\$1.50
3 1/2-4 feet	1.25
3 -3 1/2 feet	1.00